

FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL MAKES SOME CHARGES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, May 27.—James I. Blaklee, fourth assistant postmaster general told members of the senate postoffice committee at a hearing today that he believed their course in framing amendments to the annual postoffice appropriation bill constituted a surrender to railroad influence.

His declaration brought a storm of protests and counter-charges of lobbying from committee members. Blaklee hotly defended his efforts to defeat the amendment into which the senators were inquiring. No action was taken, but an executive session of the committee will be held Monday to determine what course shall be pursued.

Members of the committee declared they had been slandered by the post-office official and intimated that the matter might be brought officially to the attention of President Wilson.

Blaklee was called to explain letters he had sent to the postmasters of several cities, urging them to protest against the action of the committee in voting for amendments to the post-office bill, particularly with relation to the rural mail service, which he directs, and to the railway mail pay feature. The committee has disagreed with the recommendation of the department. In the latter connection Blaklee charged in his letter that the committee had made a complete surrender to the railroads. He contended

that he has a right as a citizen to endeavor to defeat the committee's plans.

The committee met to investigate charges that Blaklee organized a lobby. Blaklee frankly told the committee he considered their amendments bad, took up the bill in detail to prove his charge that they were surrendering to railroads and definitely told the senators of his work for their defeat. The amendments to which Blaklee referred concern the railway mail pay, which is a long standing controversy and the rural delivery. He told the senators they had by their amendments given the railroads what they wanted and would disorganize 800 rural delivery routes and inconvenience 300,000 citizens. He told the committee he had acted without the knowledge of Postmaster General Burleson.

Mr. Blaklee took full responsibility for actions which he described in a statement to the effect that, based on his own experience with postal affairs of three years and the advice of experts in the department he had reached the conclusion that the amendments were bad. With that in mind, he said, he telegraphed, telephoned and wrote to every one he could to defeat them, including postmasters, whom he asked to communicate with their patrons and representatives in congress. His letter declared the senate committee had made a "complete surrender to the railroads."

UNITED STATES READY TO JOIN IN PEACE PACT

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forth depend upon a "new and more wholesome diplomacy."

If this war has accomplished nothing else for the benefit of the world, said he, "it has at least disclosed a great moral necessity and set forward the thinking of the statesmen of the world by a whole age. Repeated utterance of the leading statesmen of most of the great nations now engaged in war have made it plain that their thoughts have come to this, that the principle of public right must henceforth take precedence over the individual interests of pariah nations and that the nations of the world must in some way band themselves together to see that right prevails against any sort of selfish aggressions; that henceforth alliance must not be set up against alliance, but that there must be a common agreement for a common object and that at the heart of that common object must lie the inviolable rights of people, and of mankind."

"So sincerely do we believe in these things," said the president in conclusion, "that I am sure that I speak the mind and wish of the people of America when I say that the United States is willing to become a partner in any feasible association of nations formed in order to realize these objects and make them secure against a violation."

The president told his hearers he had not come to discuss a program but only to voice a creed and give expression to the confidence that the world was approaching a day when some common force would be created for "the service of a common order, a common justice and a common peace."

President Wilson was introduced by former President William H. Taft, who is head of the League to Enforce Peace and many of the nation's most notable men heard him speak. Vice President Marshall, several cabinet members and

many members of congress, diplomats and publicists were present. Other speakers were President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

The purposes of the league Senator Lodge declared, led one way to the only possible method of ending wars. Washington's warning to the country to steer clear of entanglements, alliances, he added, should not be interpreted to mean that the United States could not join with other nations if a method were found to diminish war and encourage peace. The world, he said, has shrunk to a size Washington did not foresee. Only through force, said the senator, or an international basis, is there any hope to prevent wars.

Theodore Marburg, of Baltimore, former minister to Belgium, won prolonged applause with a suggestion that former President Taft be sent abroad to interest European countries in the movement.

If the allies were committed to the league's program before the war ends, Mr. Marburg said, a permanent peace would be assured. In a defeat of Germany, Mr. Marburg said he saw prospect of a more lasting peace.

The league re-elected William H. Taft president and created a vice presidency, naming Alton B. Parker, for the office.

In full the president spoke as follows:

"When the invitation to be present tonight came to me, I was glad to accept it because it offered me an opportunity to discuss the progress of the league—that, you will, I am sure, not expect of me—but because the desire of the whole world now turns eagerly, more and more eagerly, towards the hope of peace, and there is just reason why we should take our part in counsel upon these great themes. It is right that I, as spokesman of our government, should aim to give expression to what I believe to be the thought and purpose of the people of the United States in this vital matter."

"This great war that broke so suddenly upon the world two years ago, and which has swept within its flame

BOYS ARRESTED BOOTY RETURNED

NEW YORK, May 27.—All but \$900 of the \$10,500 stolen from J. F. Morgan and company yesterday was restored today by detectives who followed three of the firm's office boys to Philadelphia and brought back two of them under arrest this morning. The detectives say the boys confessed the thefts and accounted for the missing money by saying each boy mugged \$300 to his mother. The money was handed to William A. McManus, age 18, to carry to the export department. McManus disappeared and with him William J. Bain, age 17, and a third office boy whose name was not revealed. McManus and Bain are charged with grand larceny but it is said their employers are disposed to be lenient.

PREPAREDNESS PARADE HELD IN OLD BOSTON

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BOSTON, May 27.—Boston sentiment for national preparedness found expression today in the greatest street demonstration that this city ever has witnessed.

Forty thousand men and women, by actual count, marched under the American colors over a route of three miles, while perhaps a half million others applauded the paraders.

Virtually every phrase of the city's official and civil life, commercial, professional and social was represented. Patriotic societies, social and business clubs, churches, colleges and schools had contingents in the line.

Of the marchers five thousand were women, notable among the latter being members of the Special Aid Society for American preparedness and several associations of nurses. Several nearby cities sent their mayors and other official representatives.

At the state house the parade was reviewed by Governor McCall and Major General Wood. The governor declared "it is a great spontaneous outpouring of our citizens and a very remarkable demonstration patriotic and inspiring."

So great a part of the civilized world, has affected us very profoundly and we are not only at liberty, it is perhaps our duty, to speak very frankly of it and of the great interests of civilization which it effects.

"With the causes and its objects we are not concerned. The obscure fountains from which its stupendous flood had burst forth we are not interested to search for or explore. But so great a flood, spread far and wide to every quarter of the globe, has of necessity engulfed many a fair province of right that lies very near to us. Our own rights as a nation, the liberties and the property of our people have been profoundly affected. We are not mere disconnected lookers-on. The longer the war lasts the more deeply do we become concerned that it should be brought to an end and the world be permitted to resume its normal life and course again. And when it does come to an end, we shall be as much concerned as the nations at war to see peace assume an aspect of permanence, gives promise of days

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DR. WAITE IS CONVICTED OF MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE



DR. ARTHUR WARREN WAITE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, May 27.—Convicted of murder in the first degree for poisoning his father-in-law John E. Peck, a millionaire drug manufacturer of Grand Rapids, Mich., Dr. Arthur Warren Waite is tonight in the Tombs prison where he will remain until Justice Charles Shearn sentences him on June 1 to death in the electric chair.

Walter E. Duell, the young dentist chief counsel, said tonight the verdict of guilty was a proper one.

Waite declined to make any statement from his cell but said he might issue "some impression" later.

The dentist, who admitted not only the murder of Mr. Peck, but also that of Mrs. Hanna Peck, his mother-in-law, and who admitted that he attempted to kill his wife's aunt, Miss Katherine Peck, apparently had no doubt that the jury would convict him. As the jury retired he turned to his brother Frank, and said:

"The jury should not be out five minutes. It was a long drawn out proceeding."

Half an hour later he remarked, "I don't understand this."

"You should not talk that way," said Frank. "They may be finding you not guilty."

"Oh, yes, they will find me guilty," insisted Dr. Waite.

The young dentist preserved his punctilious demeanor, not only while facing the jury to learn his fate, but after he was led back to the Tombs prison. Throughout the trial he seemed unmoved by any human feelings as he recited the details of his deliberate attempts to kill Mr. Peck by bacilli, of his murder of Mrs. Peck by administering a dose of germs and his attempt to kill his wife's aunt by placing germs in her food.

Apparently unmoved he confronted the jury without displaying other emotion than relief that the ordeal was over. When he had given his pedigree to the clerk of the court, and had been taken to the Tombs, he was allowed to exercise. He marched up and down a corridor whistling "La Paloma." Frank Waite led his father from the Tombs without having spoken to the convicted man.

Clara Waite, the dentist's wife whom he might have killed, had she inherited her father's fortune, heard the verdict in one of the rooms adjoining the court room.

"God's will be done," was her only comment.

Few persons in the court room if any, doubted that the verdict would be guilty after Dr. Waite went on the witness stand and told with every appearance of calm indifference, the details of his crimes, declaring his main motive for them was to obtain money.

The summing up of the evidence against Dr. Waite was concluded by both defense and prosecution soon after noon, Justice Shearn completed his charge at 1:30 p. m. and the jury went out to consider its verdict.

While the jury was deciding his fate, Waite was eating dinner in a room in the court house. Believing the jury would return a verdict quickly the spectators remained in their way to the Tombs, he said to the seats. Mrs. Clara Peck Waite with deputy sheriff who was leading him: her friends sat in a corner behind

the jury box while Waite's father and brother Frank, remained in the court room.

When the jury came in Waite was brought into the court room standing behind the rail of the room. Pale and nervous, he watched the jurymen take their places.

He stared at the jury without making any movement as the foreman replied to the question of the clerk said the verdict was "guilty."

Walter R. Duell, Waite's counsel asked that the jury be polled and the request was granted. Each jurymen, replied that he found the defendant guilty in the first degree.

Justice Shearn announced that the prisoner was remanded until June 1 for sentence, and the jury was discharged with thanks.

Enumerating the various crimes or misdemeanors Waite had admitted, Attorney Duell, summing up for the defense, asked if anything in Waite's history marked him as a man of intelligence.

"Why Waite even signed the poison register when he purchased arsenic," said Mr. Duell. "It shows lack of intellectual sense."

"We cannot allow Waite to go at large with the awful consequences of his crime before us, but we can remove him from society by placing him in an institution. If you should grant that he be placed in an asylum, I promise you that neither I nor any member of his family will ever try to get him out."

Assistant District Attorney Brothman, in summing up for the prosecution said Waite confessed his crimes only after being confronted by indisputable evidence.

Describing Waite's plan to kill Peck, the prosecutor asked:

"Was that an insane act? If Miss Harwick had not sent that telegram to Percy Peck, John Peck's body would have been cremated as was that of his wife. The defendant had been premeditating these murders for months."

"This is the man you are asked to send to Matteawan, where some bright morning, when the milkman comes, he will walk out of the front gate," he asserted.

Justice Shearn in his charge warned the jurors not to let resentment interfere with their judgment in reaching a verdict.

"The horrible crime to which he confessed must not sway you," said the justice, adding that the prisoner admitted premeditated killing with deliberation and calmness and that he did not with a motive. If the jury found the prisoner had committed murder with premeditation even though it believed he should be incarcerated for some extraneous reason, its duty will be to bring a verdict for murder in the first degree said the justice.

Justice Shearn quoted the law that idiot or insane persons are not guilty and not responsible for their crimes, but he asserted that the law presumes a defendant to be sane and the burden of proof on that point falls on the defense.

As Waite left the court room on his way to the Tombs, he said to the seats. Mrs. Clara Peck Waite with deputy sheriff who was leading him: her friends sat in a corner behind

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Popular Song Hits of the Month

All of these are double ten inch records at 75c

- 18014 Yaaka Hula Hickey Dula, and The Kid Is Clever, sung by Collins and Harlan.
 - 18027 Give a Little Credit to Your Dad, and Your Wife, the first sung by Chas. Harrison, the other by the Sterling Trio.
 - 18032 My Dreamy China Lady, sung by Lyric Quartet and There's a Quaker Down in Quaker Town, sung by Henry Burr.
 - 18023 Nat'an and Cohen Owe Me Ninety-seven Dollars, two Hebrew Dialect Songs, sung by Rhoda Bernard.
 - 18031 You Can't Get Along With 'Em or Without 'Em, and Which Switch, Miss, is the Switch for Ipswich.
- and five other snappy double-faced records.

Dance Records

- 18026 Missouri Waltz, and Florene Waltz, a double record by Victor Military Band, 75c.
- 35546 I Can Dance With Everybody But My Wife and Yaaka Hula Hickey Dula, Victor Military Band, \$1.25.

Miscellaneous Instrumental Records

- 18040 Otilia March, and Guatemala-Honduras March, a double record, as played on the Marimba, by the Hurtado Brothers Royal Marimba Band of Guatemala, 75c.
 - 17950 Over the Waves Waltz, and Sirens Waltz, two accordion solos as played by the famous Pietro, 75c.
 - 18012 William Tell Overture, parts three and four, played by the Victor Concert Orchestra, double ten inch, 75c.
 - 35507 Tales of Hoffman, and Dvorak's Slavonic Dances, a double twelve inch record, by Vessella's Italian Band, \$1.25.
- Also other numbers by the McKee Trio, The Venetian Trio, the Victor Military Band.

Vocal Records

- 17958 Kilkenny, sung by Charles Harrison, and Molly O!, sung by Reed Miller, 75c.
- 18021 'Tis the Day, and I Know of Two Bright Eyes, both sung by Theo. Karle, a double ten, 75c.
- 17776 A charming collection of eight "Small Songs for Small Singers," especially for kindergartners, sung by Olive Kline, and several other very desirable numbers.
- 70115 My Bonny Blue Jean, Harry Lauder, twelve inch, \$1.25.
- 45089 The Lost Chord, and The Palms, Werrenrath, \$1.00.

Specialties

- 18029 Cohen at the Telephone, and Goldstein Goes in the Railroad Business, two comic monologues by Barney Bernard, a double ten-inch record at 75c.
- 17996 The Tar Baby (Uncle Remus Tells How Breer Rabbit Was Too Smart for Mr. Fox), in two parts, a double 10 at 75c.
- 35544 Matrimonial Difficulties and A Love Sick Ducky, two comic specialties with banjo, and sung and played by Golden and Marlow, a double twelve, \$1.25.

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JAMES J. HILL IN CRITICAL CONDITION FOLLOWING OPERATION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

ST. PAUL, May 27.—James J. Hill, railroad builder and capitalist pioneer, lay in a serious condition at his home here tonight, after having undergone a critical operation late this afternoon. Eminent surgeons, nurses, members of the Hill family and a few close friends kept vigil through the night. Archbishop John Ireland, long time friend of the "Empire builder," was among those who visited the sick room.

Close friends of Mr. Hill gained some encouragement from the following bulletin by Dr. James S. Gillilan:

"Mr. Hill rallied quickly and favorably from the operation. There was no alarming fever and his temperature was very good. We are only fearful because of the patient's extreme age. The crucial point in his condition will not be reached for a few days, but I anticipate favorable results. Mr. Hill is suffering with a carbuncle on the posterior of his thigh, which has resulted from bowel trouble."

Dr. William J. Mayo arrived late

yesterday afternoon, held a consultation with Dr. Gillilan and returned to Rochester, last night. At that time some attaches of the Hill household said that no operation would be performed.

Today, however, Dr. Mayo, accompanied by his brother, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, and two assistants made a second fast trip from Rochester.

Within a short time, it was announced that an operation had been performed upon Mr. Hill. The incision in the patient's thigh had been opened and drained.

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